

APPENDIX II

“Data on Employment of People with Disabilities”

Using Applicants to DRS in FY 2000 to Determine the Employment Patterns of Persons with Disabilities who Achieve Various Medicaid-Waiver Earnings “Tiers”

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Using Applicants to DRS in FY 2000 to Determine the Employment Patterns of Persons with Disabilities who Achieve Various Medicaid-Waiver Earnings “Tiers”

Section I - Examining the Earnings Paths of DRS Applicants who Achieved the Minimum Medicaid-Waiver Earnings Tier

Sample Selection and Defining the Minimum Earnings Tier

At a meeting on March 12, DMAS, DRS, and BDER staff discussed the sample selection criteria to examine the number of persons who met the various earnings “tiers” discussed in the Medicaid waiver proposal. It was decided to use the FY 2000 DRS applicant cohort, stratified into one of two treatment statuses, which will be designated as “treatment” and “comparison” groups. The former group includes those closed “rehabilitated” and “not rehabilitated after significant service provision” (Status 26 and 28 closures). The comparison group consists of those closed as “withdrawals” and “dropouts” (Status 08 and 30 closures) who did not receive significant VR services. The analysis was further stratified by SSA disability benefit payment status, resulting in four more groupings -- DI only, SSI only, concurrent, and neither. This now results in eight stratifications. Finally, if the sample sizes allow it, there would be one further stratification by the three primary disabling conditions of physical, cognitive, and mental illness, which would result in 24 tables presenting earnings tiers (e.g., persons with mental illness, receiving only DI benefits, who were in the treatment group).

In order to obtain “treatment” and “comparison” groups the sample of applicants for DRS services in state FY 2000 was limited to a targeted population of 9,349 persons who had been “closed” from DRS by November of 2003.¹ Given the DMAS specific interest in comparing the earnings profiles of persons with mental illness, the decision was made to eliminate the 451 persons with substance abuse listed as their primary disabling condition from further consideration. This restricted the analysis to 8,898 persons with either a primary impairment classification of physical, cognitive, or mental illness.

The “tiered” employment concept uses a minimum threshold of \$85 in monthly earnings. This is the maximum that can be earned and still be eligible for full SSI/Medicaid benefits. This figure is the sum of the \$20 of “excluded” SSI income plus the \$65 earnings “ceiling.” This converts to \$255 per quarter, which is how VEC earnings are reported.

¹This eliminated 840 persons who were still “active” in VR and therefore had not reached a closure status. The sample of 10,411 “cases” who originally applied for services in FY 2000 was also reduced by 93 persons who applied twice during the same year and 129 persons with invalid social security numbers which then could not be “cross-matched” with VEC earnings.

Examining the Earnings Paths for All DRS Applicants who Reached the Minimum Tier

The first level of analysis looks at the post-VR-application earnings for all 8,898 persons, irrespective of SSA status or disability classification. The time frame for examining earnings consists of the quarter in which application took place² followed by 12 quarters post VR-application in which a person could have potentially had earnings. Given that persons could apply to DRS in any one of the four quarters comprising FY 2000, the earnings profile time frame covers the period from July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2003.

The first table (Table 1) in the following series addresses the issues of: 1) when did an individual reach this \$255 minimum earnings threshold in their particular 13-quarter post-VR-application interval, 2) what were their earnings in this quarter, and 3) what were their earnings in subsequent quarters. The first item to note is that 2,674 persons, or 30% of the sample, did not reach the minimum threshold in any of these 13 quarters. Another 3,172 cases, or 35.6% of the sample frame, had earnings in the quarter of application that exceeded the \$255 threshold. Since many of these individuals had secured employment prior to applying for VR one cannot think of this cohort as “achieving” the threshold in this quarter. It is more likely that they had been earning above the minimum threshold prior to applying for VR services. Indeed, if a person had already exceeded the \$255 quarterly earnings threshold in the application quarter their earnings for this quarter (of \$2,305) were some \$800 greater than for those who reached the threshold in the first post-VR-application quarter.

So what do the earnings profiles look like for the roughly one-third of the original sample who had earnings that achieved the threshold sometime in the first through twelfth quarters? The heading in the very first column indicates which quarter in which the person exceeded the \$255 earnings threshold. The first item to note is that, by definition, 100% of the cohort in the first cell in a given row exceeded the threshold in that quarter. There is almost universally a steady decline in the portion of the cohort exceeding the threshold in subsequent quarters. For instance, the second row provides the earnings for the 869 persons (9.7% of the overall sample) who exceeded the threshold in the first quarter following application for VR services. Notice that the percentage of persons with earnings above the \$255 threshold declines to 80.4% in the second quarter and almost continuously declines in subsequent quarters to only 51.7% by the 12th post-VR-application quarter.

On the other hand, the earnings levels in subsequent quarters are almost uniformly higher than the previous quarter. The quarterly earnings for those applicants reaching the threshold in the first post-VR-application quarter more than doubled, from \$1,500 to \$3,039 over the 12 quarter period. This could indicate that if a person worked they earned more in subsequent quarters. An alternative explanation is that the lower-earnings group dropped below the threshold or even

²Some of which earnings are likely to be pre-VR-application earnings. For instance, a person who applied for DRS services on February 1, 2000 and worked in the three months of calendar year 2000 would have one month of pre-VR application earnings and two months of post-VR application earnings for the first quarterly interval of that year.

became unemployed in subsequent quarters. As a result, only higher-earning individuals are left in subsequent quarters, which explains why the average quarterly earnings rise over time.

Moving down the diagonal reveals that earnings in the first quarter in which the \$255 threshold was surpassed resulted in overall quarterly earnings in the \$1,200 - \$1,500 range. The sole exception is for persons who reached the threshold in the 10th quarter, who had abnormally high earnings of \$2,065.³

Issues in Examining Earnings Tiers According to SSA Disability Benefits Status

The remainder of the tables in the series presents the same examination of when the initial earnings tier threshold of \$255 in quarterly earnings was attained, but for the various stratifications detailed above. The combination of four SSA statuses (i.e., neither, SSI only, DI only, concurrent), three impairment groupings (i.e., physical, cognitive, mental illness), and two treatment groups (i.e., a “treatment” group receiving significant VR services, a “comparison” group not receiving significant VR services) results in 24 different tables.

Another level of complexity must also be considered. There are two different procedures for determining whether a person who applies for VR services is receiving SSA disability benefits. At the time of application for VR, an individual reports their SSA disability benefits to the VR counselor. If the person is determined eligible for VR services and has an Individual Employment Plan drawn up, then the VR central office undertakes a verification process with SSA to ascertain that the person is indeed on the SSA rolls.

There are trade-offs to either approach. There is significant response error in the self-report approach, as applicants often mis-report or are unaware of their SSA disability benefit status. On the other hand, SSA benefit verification is not undertaken for the significant portion of VR applicants who are not accepted for services or who withdraw prior to an eligibility determination. While not receiving VR, this cohort is clearly of interest to DMAS if they are indeed on the SSA rolls. Additionally, those individuals who reported they were not receiving SSA disability benefits (nor were awaiting a decision on a recent application for DI or SSI) at the time of application for VR would not have their SSA status verified. If these individuals are indeed on the SSA rolls, using only those who are verified will not capture this cohort.

Thus, there are two different ways to report what a person’s SSA disability benefit status may be. The first one will be based on the self-report status at the time of application and the second will be based on the results of the verification process. Of course, this means that there are twice the number of tables.

The tables are presented in Appendix A as follows. The first six tables, on pages 2-7, present the earnings information for those persons who were self-reported (referred to as “Status”) as receiving neither DI or SSI. Pages 2 and 3 compare the minimum earnings threshold for

³We will check on the 73 individuals with these earnings to see if there is some anomaly.

treatment and comparison groups for the cohort with physical disabilities. Pages 4 and 5 provide the same information for those persons with cognitive impairments, pages 6 and 7 provide the earnings for those with mental illness. This same series of six groupings is provided on pages 8-13 for persons who self-report receiving SSI benefits. Similarly, pages 14-19 are for those receiving DI benefits and pages 20-25 for those receiving both SSI and DI (i.e., concurrents). The same tables are presented on pages 26-49, but using the "verification" procedure to ascertain the individual's SSA Status.

Examining the Earnings Paths for the Cohort with Mental Illness on the SSI Rolls who Achieved Earnings above the Minimum Earnings Threshold

One group of particular interest to DMAS is the SSI recipients with mental illness. The earnings for the comparison and treatment groups, using the "verification" procedure for determining their SSA status, are presented on pages 36 and 37, and provided here as Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 provides the earnings paths for persons with mental illness who are verified by DRS to be receiving SSI disability benefit payments and yet did not receive VR services. They are to be viewed as a comparison group with which to contrast the employment patterns of those who do get VR services (i.e., the treatment group). One of the inherent problems with such stratifications is the resulting small sample sizes. It turns out there are 40 individuals in the comparison group, 30 of whom never reached the \$255 earnings threshold in the 13 quarters of application and post-VR application. Three of the ten who reached the threshold had achieved these earnings prior to VR application. The reported employment rates (i.e., percent with earnings) and earnings levels are indicated then for whether one, two, or all three persons are employed in a given quarter. Of the remaining seven who achieved the threshold, four did so in the first quarter, as did one person each in the second, fifth, and tenth quarters.

The earnings paths for the 173 treatment group members are provided in Table 3. In fact, the table reports the percentage with earnings and earnings levels for just over half of this cohort (93 individuals), since 80 people never had earnings that exceeded the minimum earnings threshold in any of the 13 quarters. More than 30% of those achieving the \$255 threshold (28 of 93) has done so by the quarter of acceptance for DRS services. Note the fairly steady decline in employment rates, dropping from 100% (by model assumption) in the initial quarter down to 50% in the seventh post-VR application quarter. The quarterly earnings levels, for those working in a given quarter, initially increase to \$1,318 by the fourth post-VR quarter. There is then a drop-off to only \$785 by the 10th quarter, at which time earnings increase through the 11th and 12th quarters.

The 18 people with earnings exceeding the \$255 threshold in the first post-VR quarter experience the same drop-off in employment rates, as the percentage with any earnings dipped to 50% by the ninth quarter. The earnings levels for this group are the highest overall, rising from under \$1,000 in the first post-VR quarter to almost \$3,000 by the last quarter. There is little trend in the employment and earnings for the other 47 people who exceeded minimum threshold earnings in quarters 2-12. This is no doubt attributable to the small sample sizes in each group.

Section II - Examining the Earnings Paths for those who Reached the Maximum Medicaid-Waiver Earnings Tier

Another DMAS/DRS concern was to identify the earnings path (i.e., progression or deterioration) of persons who achieved the initial earnings tier of \$255 per quarter and then went on to reach a higher threshold of earnings. Conversely, there is also interest in examining the earnings paths of those who reached the initial earnings tier and then did not move on to the higher earnings level at any point in the given 13-quarter period. The latter threshold, or second earnings tier, is the “minimum employment target”, which is defined as 20 hours of work per week at the minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour, or \$103 per week (or \$1,339 per quarter).

We will begin the analysis using the “All Cases” cohort of 8,898 individuals who applied in FY 2000 with either a physical, cognitive, or mental impairment. Recall from Table 1 that only 6,224 of these individuals, or roughly 70%, ever reached the initial earnings tier of \$255 in quarterly earnings during the 13-quarter interval that includes the quarter of application for VR and the following three years (i.e., 12 more quarters). Some 5,084 (almost 82%) of this group reaching the first threshold went on to achieve the second tier of earnings in the 13-quarter interval.

Of course the group achieving both earnings thresholds could reach these thresholds in the same quarter or in different quarters. Table 4 is concerned with the amount of quarters, if any, it takes to move from the minimum earnings threshold to the maximum earnings threshold. Recognize that once the maximum earnings threshold is reached in a given quarter, earnings in any subsequent quarters could be greater, less than, as well as the same as in the quarter in which the threshold is reached. In order to reduce the complexity of the analysis, the earnings levels are not provided. Rather, the only point of interest is how long did it take for an individual reach the maximum threshold. Accordingly, the table provides only the cumulative percentage of the given cohort reaching the threshold in that quarter. Once the threshold is achieved, that person’s subsequent earnings are no longer a consideration. It must also be noted that people can reach the minimum earnings threshold in any one of thirteen quarters. People who have already attained the minimum of \$255 in the quarter of VR application have up to 12 quarters in which to reach the maximum threshold. People reaching the minimum threshold in the 12th quarter after VR application must have also earned, by definition, more than the maximum threshold of \$1,339 as well in that quarter.

The first row of the table pertains to the 2,840 persons out of a total of 3,172 (from the corresponding entry in the previous table) who had already reached the minimum threshold at the time of application for VR and who subsequently reached the higher earnings threshold. This is 89.5% of the total. As we move down the second column there is a decline in the number of persons reaching both thresholds. Taking the corresponding percentage of the totals reaching the minimum threshold note there is a fairly steady decline in the percentage of persons who ever reached the maximum threshold. These percentages drop from 79.9% (694 out of 869) for persons reaching the minimum threshold in the first post-VR application quarter to only 41.4% (24 out of 58) for those who reached the maximum threshold in the last quarter.

Returning to the first row, some 1,812 individuals, comprising 63.8% (as shown in the first cell in the first row) of the 2,840 who reached the minimum, were already achieving the higher \$1,339 earnings threshold in the quarter of VR application. Another 15.2% (or 341 persons) of these 2,840 individuals reached the higher earnings threshold in the first quarter after VR application. Thus the column entry in the “1st quarter after application” indicates that a total of 79% (i.e., 63.8% plus 15.2%) had reached this threshold by the first quarter. An additional 6%, some 170 persons, reached the higher earnings threshold in the second quarter, so that 85% had reached this threshold by two quarters following VR application. Moving to the last column note that, by construction, 100% of this cohort (i.e., all 2,840) had reached the higher earnings threshold by the 12th, or last possible, quarter subsequent to VR application.⁴ Since 99.6% of the cohort (or 2,829 people) had earned at least the maximum threshold by the 11th quarter post-VR application this means that the remaining 0.4% (or 11 individuals) had earnings that exceeded the maximum earnings threshold for the first time in this last quarter.

Subsequent row entries pertain to those persons who reached the \$255 minimum earnings threshold in later quarters than the one in which VR application took place. The first entry in the second row reveals that 694 persons (or the aforementioned 79.9% of the 869 who reached the lower earnings threshold in the first quarter after VR application) reached the higher earnings threshold in the first quarter after VR application. Less than half of this cohort had a level of earnings that also reached the maximum threshold in the first post-VR quarter. Moving diagonally down reveals that roughly half of the next four cohorts (ranging from 47.9% to 51.9%) reached the maximum threshold in the same quarter they exceeded the minimum threshold. The lowest percentage -- 38.7% -- reaching the maximum threshold in the same quarter as they reached the minimum occurs in the sixth quarter after VR application. This percentage in the first diagonal (i.e., persons who reach the maximum threshold in the same quarter they reached the minimum) then increases through the 12th quarter, when, by definition, 100% reached both thresholds simultaneously.

Percentage of Persons on SSI with Mental Illness Reaching the Maximum Earnings Threshold

These earnings paths are further stratified by SSA status, primary impairment classification, and VR treatment status. The information on those persons receiving SSI and having a mental illness are presented in Tables 5 and 6 (and also on pages 36 and 37 in Appendix C). Recall from Table 2 that of the 40 members of the comparison group of applicants who did not get VR services, only one fourth (10 persons) ever achieved the initial threshold. Table 5 reveals that only two of these ten also achieved the \$1,339 threshold -- one already had reached it in the quarter of application and the other in the second quarter after application. Similarly, Table 3 reveals that 93 of the 173 VR applicants in FY 2000 who were verified as SSI-only recipients with mental illness

⁴Recall that to be included in this row entry a person had to have achieved the minimum threshold of \$255 in the first possible quarter (i.e., the quarter of application) and then reached the second earnings tier threshold in that quarter or at some point in the next three years. It is possible for 100% of this group to reach the maximum threshold before the 12th quarter, as evidenced by the cohort reaching the minimum threshold in the fifth quarter.

and received VR services (i.e., treatment group) achieved the first earnings threshold. Table 5 indicates that just over half (47 of the 93) went on to reach the \$1,339 threshold at some point in the 13-quarter interval.

It must be re-emphasized that this table only presents the percentage having earnings that have achieved the higher earnings tier (i.e., the \$1,339) by this quarter. It does not present the level of earnings. This is because it would be a mixture of those who achieved the threshold in that particular quarter, as well as those who had reached it in an earlier quarter. While the average earnings for those who reached the threshold in that quarter would, by definition, have to exceed \$1,339, the average earnings for those who achieved the threshold in an earlier quarter may have lower earnings in subsequent periods. They may also have higher average earnings. The point is that this presentation does not mix the earnings of those who reached the earnings thresholds at different times, even though everyone had, at some quarter, exceeded the second earnings tier.

Examining the Individual Earnings of Persons with Mental Illness on the SSI Rolls who Reached the Maximum Earnings Threshold at Least Two Quarters after VR Application.

Appendix C contains a table which includes the earnings paths for every one of 1,550 individuals who did not reach the minimum earnings threshold until at least the second quarter after VR application and yet did subsequently reach the higher earnings threshold of \$1,339. This print-out is stratified by verified SSA status, primary disability classification, and treatment status. It provides individual earnings in the second through 12th post-VR application quarter. For ease of visual examination all earnings that are below the minimum threshold of \$255 that occur prior to quarter in which the threshold was initially reached are set to “.”

Table 7 provides these earnings paths for the same cohort of SSI recipients with mental illness, presented first for the comparison group and then the treatment group. Note that the third and fourth persons in the comparison group did not have earnings exceeding the minimum threshold of \$255 until the eighth quarter. Not counting these quarters, there are 32 quarters with earnings that could potentially exceed the maximum earnings threshold for these four persons. More than half of these quarters (20 out of 32) have zero reported earnings. Moreover, each person had zero earnings for at least one quarter after achieving the maximum earnings threshold. Overall, earnings exceed the \$1,339 maximum earnings threshold in 11 quarters -- less than one-third of the potential time.

There are 33 individuals in the treatment group of persons with mental illness on the SSI rolls having attained the minimum earnings threshold and also at some point attained the maximum earnings threshold. Recall that one of the criteria used for selection in this table is that earnings could not reach the minimum threshold until the second quarter. The first 11 individuals in the treatment group reached this earnings level in this quarter and, by definition, have earnings that exceed \$255 in this quarter. This group will then have 121 (11 people times 11 quarterly time periods) quarters that could potentially also exceed the threshold. Two of these 11 people are employed in each quarter. However, there are 41 quarters where there is zero reported earnings -- more than one-third of the potential time -- after the minimum threshold has been attained.

There are another four quarters with earnings that are positive, but fall below the minimum threshold of \$255. There are 28 quarters, about one-quarter of the time, where earnings are in between the two thresholds. This leaves only 48 quarters, roughly 40% of the potential time, where individuals earned above the maximum threshold.

Of the other 22 individuals achieving both thresholds at some point, the first column indicates that seven persons did not reach the minimum threshold until the third quarter after VR application, four reached it in the fifth quarter, four in the sixth quarter, three in the seventh, one in the eighth quarter, two in the 11th quarter, and one in the 12th quarter. This results in 84 quarters out of a possible 242, or roughly one-third of the potential quarters, where any initial post-VR application earnings these individuals may have had did not exceed the minimum threshold of \$255 (and are accordingly designated with zeroes). Once this minimum is attained there are 39 quarters where zero earnings are reported and six quarters with positive earnings but that have fallen below the \$255 minimum. There are 36 quarters where earnings were between the two thresholds, leaving 77 quarters where earnings are greater than the maximum threshold of \$1339. Three of the individuals had earnings that always stayed above the maximum threshold. However, two of these people only reached the maximum threshold in the last quarters possible (i.e., the last two row entries).

A summary of the 363 post-VR quarters for these 33 individuals in the SS/MI treatment cohort reveals that in 23% of the potential employment time (84 quarters) there are initially post-VR application earnings that do not “trigger” the minimum threshold binary (i.e., below \$255 and are reported as “ ” in the table). Another 22% of the time (or 80 quarters) the treatment group has no reported earnings subsequent to the quarter in which they reach the minimum earnings threshold of \$255. In another 3% of the potential time (10 quarters) there are some earnings reported but they are below the threshold. Earnings lie between the two thresholds some 18% (64 quarters) of the time. Finally, earnings exceed the maximum threshold in 34% of the quarters.

Section 3 - Examining the Earnings Paths of DRS Applicants whose Earnings Exceeded the Minimum Tier but not the Maximum Tier

There is one last group's employment pattern that is of interest to DMAS/DRS – those individuals who achieved the minimum earnings threshold but did not attain the maximum earnings tier. Specifically, this targeted group consists of those persons who: 1) had earnings exceeding \$255 in any of the 13 quarters comprising the VR application quarter and the three subsequent years; and 2) did not have earnings exceeding \$1,339 in any of the 13 quarters

The format of Tables 8-10 is identical to those presented in Tables 1-3 (and Appendix A). Table 8 provides the employment rates (i.e., percentage with earnings) and levels of earnings in each quarter, depending on when the individual first had earnings exceeding the minimum earnings tier of \$255. The first row provides the earnings patterns for the roughly 30% (332 out of 1,140) of the cohort of DRS applicants who had attained the minimum earnings tier in the quarter of VR application and never exceeded the maximum threshold in that or any of the proceeding 12 quarters. There is a precipitous decline in the employment rates for this group. Only slightly more than half are employed in the subsequent quarter. There is a further drop-off in each subsequent quarter, plummeting to less than 15% by the 12th quarter after VR application. The amount of earnings, for those who worked at all, also diminishes from the peak of \$658 in the first quarter. The quarterly earnings in the following 12 quarters range from \$482-\$583.

The employment rates for persons attaining the minimum earnings tier in subsequent periods (i.e., the 12 post-VR-application quarters) demonstrate remarkably similar patterns. There is always a steep decline in the employment rate in the following quarter, dropping from 100% to a range anywhere from 53-8% to 66-7%. Employment rates in the subsequent quarters almost universally decline throughout the remaining quarters that comprise the post-VR period. In each of the first nine groups the employment rate in the 12th quarter is less than one-third.

The pattern of earnings levels are also virtually identical for these groups. Moving down the first diagonal reveals a level of earnings almost uniformly \$600 in the first quarter in which the minimum earnings tier is attained. Earnings then decline slightly in seven of the 11 groups. The range of earnings lies between \$311 and \$722, which both occurred in the 10th post-VR quarter.

Tables 9 and 10 provide the same information for the cohort with mental illness who receive SSI, stratified by whether they didn't receive (i.e., the comparison group) or did receive (i.e., the treatment group) VR services, respectively. Table 9 indicates there are only eight persons in the comparison group, two of whom already had achieved the minimum tier of earnings during the quarter of VR application. Four others achieved the \$255 threshold in the first post-VR quarter.

The employment rates and earnings levels for the treatment group provided in Table 10 do not differ significantly from those of the entire VR applicant cohort. Employment rates generally drop precipitously. The level of earnings are never close to exceeding the maximum threshold of \$1,339. Indeed, in only three of the 91 quarters do earnings exceed \$1,000.

**Table 1: Employment History Dating from the Quarter Earnings First Exceeded \$255
for DRS Applicants from Fiscal Year 2000**

Cohort: All Cases (n = 8,898 of which 2,674 never exceeded \$255)

1st Qtr >\$255	# Cases		App. Qtr.	Quarter after Application											
				1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
App	3,172	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)	100.0% \$2,305	84.5% \$2,630	78.6% \$2,818	75.6% \$2,953	72.8% \$3,105	70.5% \$3,139	68.9% \$3,243	66.6% \$3,331	65.4% \$3,343	63.7% \$3,388	61.2% \$3,473	59.8% \$3,548	58.3% \$3,573
1	869	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)		100.0% \$1,500	80.4% \$2,267	71.5% \$2,469	65.8% \$2,491	63.8% \$2,648	61.2% \$2,706	58.9% \$2,809	57.0% \$2,730	56.8% \$2,776	54.2% \$2,971	51.1% \$2,955	51.7% \$3,039
2	621	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)			100.0% \$1,529	80.8% \$2,042	67.8% \$2,289	63.3% \$2,358	63.8% \$2,397	58.3% \$2,467	56.2% \$2,475	54.3% \$2,702	52.7% \$2,695	48.8% \$2,844	47.5% \$2,796
3	431	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)				100.0% \$1,411	79.1% \$1,921	65.0% \$2,225	62.6% \$2,280	58.0% \$2,426	55.7% \$2,553	52.2% \$2,508	54.5% \$2,673	50.8% \$2,781	48.7% \$2,791
4	254	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)					100.0% \$1,445	81.5% \$1,915	63.0% \$2,198	57.9% \$2,139	56.3% \$2,325	52.8% \$2,237	52.0% \$2,097	49.2% \$2,106	43.7% \$2,572
5	199	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)						100.0% \$1,398	79.4% \$2,038	69.8% \$2,270	64.3% \$2,353	60.8% \$2,532	60.8% \$2,508	56.8% \$2,779	53.8% \$2,682
6	173	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)							100.0% \$1,262	75.1% \$1,844	65.3% \$2,088	58.4% \$2,233	63.0% \$2,267	54.3% \$2,531	55.5% \$2,638
7	104	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)								100.0% \$1,226	82.7% \$2,009	69.2% \$2,000	60.6% \$2,079	58.7% \$2,409	51.9% \$2,668
8	107	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)									100.0% \$1,404	79.4% \$2,119	71.0% \$2,312	67.3% \$2,357	61.7% \$2,734
9	87	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)										100.0% \$1,393	71.3% \$1,927	58.6% \$1,878	48.3% \$1,955
10	73	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)											100.0% \$2,065	82.2% \$2,465	61.6% \$2,776
11	76	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)												100.0% \$1,589	78.9% \$2,045
12	58	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													100.0% \$1,576

Table 2: Employment History Dating from the Quarter Earnings First Exceeded \$255 for DRS Applicants from Fiscal Year 2000

Cohort: SSI Recipient; Mental Illness; Comparison Group (n = 40 of whom 30 never exceeded \$255)

[illegible]

Cohort: SSI Recipient; Mental Illness; Comparison Group (n = 2)

[illegible]

Table 8: Employment History Dating from the Quarter Earnings First Exceeded \$255 for DRS Applicants from Fiscal Year 2000 Who Reached \$255 but NOT \$1,339 within 12 Quarters of Application

Cohort: All Cases (n = 1,140)

[illegible]

Table 9: Employment History Dating from the Quarter Earnings First Exceeded \$255 for DRS Applicants from Fiscal Year 2000
Who Reached \$255 but NOT \$1,339 within 12 Quarters of Application

Cohort: SSI Recipient ; Mental Illness ; Comparison Group (n = 8)

1st Qtr >\$255	# Cases		App. Qtr.	Quarter after Application											
				1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
App	2	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)	100.0% \$940	100.0% \$650	50.0% \$790	50.0% \$570	50.0% \$80	0.0%	0.0%	50.0% \$200	50.0% \$240	50.0% \$460	50.0% \$80	0.0%	0.0%
1	4	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)	100.0% \$685	50.0% \$335	75.0% \$173	25.0% \$280	25.0% \$490	50.0% \$600	50.0% \$615	50.0% \$550	25.0% \$220	50.0% \$120	50.0% \$95	50.0% \$270	
2	0	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													
3	0	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													
4	0	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													
5	1	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)						100.0% \$530	100.0% \$1,030	100.0% \$950	100.0% \$200	0.0%	0.0%	100.0% \$450	100.0% \$130
6	0	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													
7	0	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													
8	0	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													
9	0	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													
10	1	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)												100.0% \$390	100.0% \$520
11	0	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													
12	0	Pct with Earnings Mean (if any)													

Table 10: Employment History Dating from the Quarter Earnings First Exceeded \$255 for DRS Applicants from Fiscal Year 2000 Who Reached \$255 but NOT \$1,339 within 12 Quarters of Application

Cohort: SSI Recipient; Mental Illness; Treatment Group (n = 46)

[illegible]